NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VOL. XXIII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1845. [No. 43.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

From Fessenden's Complete Farmer.

MILLET.

The stalks and leaves of this plant resemble those of Indian corn, though much smaller. It grows to the height of three or four feet. A sandy soil suits it best. It bears drought remarkably well. It is said to produce as large a quantity of grain as Indian corn, when cultivated in drills 3 feet apart and 6 inches in the rows; but owing to the difficulty in saving the crop, on account of birds, of its ripening unequally, and its shelling out, it is generally thought best to sow it broadcast and cut it when in milk, for fodder. It is preferred in winter by neat cattle to clover. A crop of fodder can be produced if sowed as late as the last of July.

Mr N. Davenport, of Milton, Mass., gives the following account of growing a crop of millet:

"From the 10th to the 23d of June, I sowed about twelve acres of millet, at about 16 quarts per acre. About one-third was on land planted the year before, and I think produced nearly three tons per acre; the other two-thirds was on green sward, plowed and harrowed but a few days before being sown; and on very light land, without any manure on either. I had not much over one ton per acre on the green sward, the land being so light that it did not previously bear more than two or three hundred of hay per acre. I mowed my millet from the 1st to the 12th of September, and found the tops of heads perfectly ripe and fit for seed."

John Hare Powell, Esq., of Pennsylvania, has given us the following observations on the culture of this crop:

"I have made many experiments on various soils, and at different seasons, to ascertain the product as well as the properties of millet. Upon light land, in good condition, it succeeds best. It requires in all cases fine tilth, and as much strength of soil as is necessary to produce heavy oats. I have not seen, either in Europe or America, any green crop which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure, as millet. I have sown it from the 1st of May to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been had from any grass, under similar circumstances. In the autumn, eighty bushels of *caustic* lime were spread upon an old sward, which was immediately plowed, closely harrowed, sown with rye, and rolled. The rye was depastured in the winter and succeeding spring. Early in April the land was plowed again; the lime and decomposed vegetable matter was thus returned to the surface. About three weeks after, it was harrowed, to destroy weeds; early in May, it was again harrowed for the same purpose; within a fortnight it was stirred with a scarifier to the depth of nine inches, harrowed, sown with millet, and rolled. The crop was fairly estimated at three tons per acre. After the millet was cut, the field was stirred and repeatedly harrowed, to destroy the after-growth of noxious plants. In the succeeding spring, a slight dressing of fresh manure was plowed under, and the scarifier, roller and harrow were used at intervals, as before. On the 5th of May, five bushels of millet seed were sown on four acres; on the 5th of July the crop was hauled, and estimated at four tons per acre.

I have obtained this season forty tons from sixteen acres, of which four only had been manured; the remainder could not have borne a good wheat crop. I have generally used a large quantity of seed, as not more than two-thirds of that which is usually sown, will vegetate. Whilst my oxen consumed millet in its green state, they performed their work with more spirit and vigor than they had done before, or have shown since, except when fed with grain. My cattle, of all ages, prefer it to both red and the best white clover, meadow, or timothy hay.

I am not disposed to cultivate it as a farinaceous crop, since I have found great difficulty in protecting it from the ravages of immense flocks of birds, which it attracts, and in securing it sufficiently early to prevent a large part of the grain from being left on the ground. The seeds on the upper parts of the stalks generally ripen and fall before those below have been filled. I therefore invariably cut it when the upper parts of most of the heads contain seeds which are hard. In this stage it affords fodder more nutritious, and more easily made than any sort of hay.

Deep plowing, at *proper* seasons, is, I conceive, the basis of all good farming. Such crops as shall enable the husbandman to extirpate weeds, and obtain large supplies of fodder, without much exhaustion, should be the great objects of his aim. I would propose that a foul sward receive its proper quantity of quick lime, which should be spread and plowed under in its *caustic* state, in the early part of September; that the field be harrowed sufficiently; sown with rye at the rate of two bushels per acre, as early as possible; that it be depastured late in the autumn and early in the spring; that in May it be again plowed, three inches deeper than before; that it be harrowed, and left until the small weeds begin to appear. Early in June, sow millet; in August the crop can be removed, after the labors of the general harvest."

LEARNING STEERS TO BACK.

The following appeared in the Maine Farmer, several years ago, with the signature of "A Teamster":

"I have observed that very little attention is paid by our farmers to learn their steers to back; but as they become able to draw a load forward, they are often unmercifully beaten on the head and face, because they will not *back* as large a load, the drivers forgetting that much pains have been taken to learn them to draw well forward, but none to push backward. To remedy the occasion of this beating and trouble, as soon as I have learned my steers to be handy, as it is called, and to draw forward, I place them on a cart where the land is descending in a small degree. In this situation they will soon learn with ease to back it; then I place them on level land, and exercise them there; then I learn them to back a cart up land a little rising; the cart having no load in it thus far. When I have learned them to stand up to the tongue as they ought, and back an empty cart, I next either put a small weight in the cart, or take them where the land rises faster, which answers the same purpose. Thus in a few days they can be learned to back well, and know how to do it, which by a little use afterwards, they will never forget. This may appear of little consequence to some, but when it is remembered how frequently we want to back a load, and how commodious it often is to have cattle back well, why should we not learn them for the time when we want them thus to act. Besides, it saves the blows and vexation. I never consider a pair of oxen well broke until they will back with ease any reasonable load, and I would give a very considerable sum more for a yoke of oxen thus tutored, than for those that were not."

Learning Oxen to Pull together.

Oxen sometimes contract a bad habit of pulling or hauling against each other; and sometimes crowd each other so as to render them almost entirely useless as laborers. It is said that by turning them out to feed in the yoke, they will learn to move in concert, and thus be broken of the habits of pulling and crowding.

If a yoke of oxen were fastened to a heavy loaded sled or drag, placed in a pasture, and the oxen secured in such a manner that they could not cast or injure themselves, and the load were so heavy that they must act in concert to move it, they would soon learn to pull together, and be true to the yoke. Having eaten the grass within reach of their first location, they would of necessity unite their efforts to remove their load to a fresh spot, and would adopt for their motto—*United*, we *feed*; *divided*, we *starve*.—*Complete Farmer.*

Vegetation.—A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, speaking of the action of electricity on vegetation, says—"Several years since, a bet was made that certain garden vegetables could not be produced from seed to full maturity, ready for eating, in an incredibly short time—not longer than 48, or it may be, 24 hours: the wager was taken and won. The means that the gentleman used to accomplish the seeming miracle was, conducting a stream of *galvanism* into the hillock of earth in which the seed was planted. The only advantage of galvanism over electricity, ordinarily so distinguished, is the ease of maintaining a constant current of the fluid."

Seed Corn.—Prepare the following mixture to be applied as a coating for your corn at planting; two parts plaster, two parts ashes, and one part lime—mix the whole together by moistening the ingredients with urine that has become putrid—the *older* the better—and stir your corn in the preparation till the grains are well coated. No worm will ever penetrate this armor, and the germination will be found much more rapid than without its use.—*Maine Cult.*

DIRECTIONS FOR USING GUANO.

The following directions have been prepared and published by the American Agricultural Association, New York city. We copy from the American Agriculturist:

Amount to be applied.—On wheat, 250 lbs. per acre will be an average for a fair soil; 300 lbs. per acre for one that is poor, and 200 for a good soil. Corn, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, and garden vegetables, will require 300 lbs. in fair lands. For grass, rye and oats, 200 lbs. will be enough.

Time and Mode of Application.—Seeds may be prepared by soaking in a solution of two lbs. of guano to the gallon of water, and this will answer for a first manuring, if they are left sufficiently long to exhibit signs of germination. Wheat and other small grains should be steeped in this solution about sixty hours, corn about one hundred hours. Thus steeped, the seeds of smut will also be destroyed. Half the quantity of guano allowed by these directions per acre, to be applied when the plant has fairly started, and is in second leaf. By this timely addition, the depredations of many insects are avoided, and the seedling at once takes on a robust habit. The remaining half should be applied to the small grain crops when they are throwing out new stems, or tillering; to corn, as the tassel appears, or at the second hoeing, and so with other hoed crops. This application should be made as nearly before flowering as practicable. The guano should be sowed with a mixture of fine soil, gypsum, or charcoal, to give it bulk, and divide the particles. No lumps should be thrown amongst the plants, for they burn them; and where an extensive application is to be made, it is better to screen the manure and pound the lumps. In sowing, reach the soil, if possible, for it is unserviceable to sprinkle it on the plants, and frequently destroys them. Select a season when the land is wet or moist, or when rain is expected; for in dry weather the guano does not answer well, or even does injury, by burning the plant. But if the crop suits, always prefer manuring the plant or hill; do this whilst hoeing; less guano is thus used, and more certain effects result. One tablespoonful to the hill of corn, tobacco, potatoes, &c., is an abundance for one application. If a solution be preferred, mix one pound in ten gallons of water, and water sparingly with this on the soil, and not *on the plants*, at the times before mentioned, taking care to stir up the insoluble portion when applied. For this purpose, the African variety will be most suitable. Or, where rapid growth is wanted, irrespective of seed, the clear solution may be applied; the insoluble matter (phosphates, &c.) being reserved for wheat and corn. Guano may be composted with common soil, dry muck, road scrapings, or anything but *lime* and *unleached ashes*; for these liberate the free ammonia, and thus diminish the effects of the manure.

Value compared with other Manures.—So far as the experiments in England and Scotland may be adduced, one cwt. of guano is equal to about five tons of farm-yard manure on an average; but it is much higher for turnips than for grass, &c. It would be advisable that in the very different climate of the United States, comparative experiments be made on this point.

Fruit Killed.—The Chillicothe (Ohio) Advertiser of the 12th inst., says that the severe frosts of the early part of the week, have effectually killed the fruit. The Columbus papers say the same of that vicinity—and Philadelphia papers say the frost has probably destroyed the peach crop in that section.

SUGAR MANUFACTURED IN 1844.

The following estimate of the amount of sugar manufactured in the United States and Territories, last year, is from the Report of the Commissioner of Patents:

	Pounds.
Maine,	266,000
New Hampshire,	1,928,000
Massachusetts,	425,000
Rhode Island,	
Connecticut,	47,000
Vermont,	4,383,000
New York,	12,135,000
New Jersey,	
Pennsylvania,	1,313,000
Delaware,	
Maryland,	
Virginia,	1,407,000
North Carolina,	8,000
South Carolina,	28,000
Georgia,	291,000
Alabama,	9,000
Mississippi,	
Louisiana,	160,000,000
Tennessee,	460,000
Kentucky,	2,447,000
Ohio,	4,380,000
Indiana,	7,365,000
Illinois,	542,000
Missouri,	396,000
Arkansas,	3,000
Michigan,	2,611,000
Florida,	373,000
Wisconsin,	216,000
Iowa,	74,000
District of Columbia,	
	201,107,000

We also copy from the Report the following, showing the

Present Estimated Population of the United States.

Maine,	555,525
New Hampshire,	289,368
Massachusetts,	803,187
Rhode Island,	115,033
Connecticut,	316,543
Vermont,	297,166
New York,	2,714,486
New Jersey,	401,295
Pennsylvania,	1,924,460
Delaware,	78,527
Maryland,	482,256
Virginia,	1,254,938
North Carolina,	761,648
South Carolina,	606,285
Georgia,	891,642
Alabama,	657,000
Mississippi,	556,467
Louisiana,	426,160
Tennessee,	907,770
Kentucky,	828,846
Ohio,	1,834,965
Indiana,	868,175
Illinois,	764,809
Missouri,	514,000
Arkansas,	133,463
Michigan,	308,437
Florida,	65,005
Wisconsin,	52,379
Iowa,	90,000
District of Columbia,	52,421
	19,552,196

From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

SOILING CATTLE.

Soiling means "the practice of supporting animals in the summer season with green food, cut daily, and given to them in the houses, stalls or yards." The advantages of the practice are the following:

1. The saving of land.
2. The saving of fencing.
3. The economizing of food.
4. The better condition and greater comfort of the cattle.
6. The saving of manure.

In England, soiling is practiced considerably. The saving of land by it, is considered amply sufficient to repay any extra labor, leaving the manure out of the question. Three-quarters of an acre is found sufficient to supply one cow, on the soiling system, while in pasturing, one and a half acre is required.

In America, but little has been done to settle the question whether soiling is suitable to this country. Mr Pell, of Pelham, N. Y., has pursued soiling, and his experience fully bears out the advantages above stated. He says eight acres will afford more and better food than forty pastured; and the manure saved is sufficient to pay the interest of a large farm.

In Massachusetts, soiling has been followed for many years. The Hon. Josiah Quincy says: "At the end of the soiling season—from June to November—I had $200 worth of manure, and had kept 20 head of cattle on 17 acres;—by pasturing, I had to allow 50 acres for 15 head. By soiling, had my stock in prime condition, a full supply of milk all the season, saved all expense on cross fences, not requiring one rod of interior fence on my whole farm, while previously I had 1600 rods of fencing, and paid $60 yearly for repairs. The additional expense I had gone to in cutting the food, in soiling, and giving it to the animals, amounted to $163. My manure alone paid for this. I have practiced soiling for six years, and no consideration would induce me to abandon it."

"On the farm of the McLean Asylum, (Charlestown,) thirteen cows and seven horses are kept, although the land under cultivation is only about 20 acres; and yet hay is sold. Mr G. E. Adams, of Medford, soils his stock, being convinced of its great superiority over pasturing."

Mr Newhall, of Dorchester, also keeps a large stock on the soiling system.

For a very excellent article on soiling, see Journal of Massachusetts Agricultural Society, vol. 3, page 318.

I think the introduction of soiling cannot but be attended with immense advantage.

I would draw the attention of farmers to the admirable soiling qualities of Lucerne. This plant is perfectly adapted to this climate—cuts four or five times every season—stands the winter better than clover—is ready for cutting in the spring earlier than any other grass, and gives excellent milk. It has been cultivated in New York for some years, though its introduction is as yet rather limited. In support of this, and with regard to its other properties, so valuable to our farmers, I refer to Buel's Farmer's Companion, p. 211; Cultivator, January, 1844; Mass. Agricul. Society's Journal, vol. 9, pp. 24, 25; Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, vol. 1, 254; New England Farmer, August, 1844.

THOMAS KERR.

GRAFTING.

From this time until bark slips or peels off easily, is the best time for grafting; and if you have any trees that bear hard, sour, crabbed fruit, that is neither fit for man or beast to take into the stomach, off with its head, and put in some variety that is good. In the days of yore, when cider commanded a good price, such trees as we have mentioned might have been profitable; but at the present day, they do not pay for the room they occupy, while good apples, such as will be suitable for the dessert, or other culinary purposes, are more profitable than formerly.

The operation of grafting is one very simple in its details, but one that, nevertheless, requires care, judgment, and a *good eye*. The success depends on *matching the barks*. There are various ways of doing this, but the most common, as well as the most simple mode, is *cleft-grafting*. This is done simply by cutting off the stock smooth, split it with a knife, put in a wedge to keep it open, then whittle the end of the scion to a sharp, wedge-like form, and insert it carefully into the cleft, gently drawing out the wedge, and let the sides close up in such a way that the inner barks shall be pressed and united together. There is sometimes danger of the stock griping the scion too hard, or so hard as to stop the circulation of the sap. If this should be the case, insert a wedge into the other part of the cleft, so as to ease the scion somewhat. After this is done, it will be necessary to cover the parts with something that shall prevent the heat of the sun from drying them too much, or the rains, &c. from getting in and producing decay.

This is done in several ways: one is by plastering over with a mortar made of clay, with a little loam or sand, and some put in a little fresh cowdung, to render it more adhesive and prevent its cracking – around this is wound strips of cloth, rags, or common *swingle tow* tied on.

Many prefer this mode to any other, alleging that it keeps the scion cool and moist, and protects it from all changes of the weather.

A more expeditious mode of securing the graft, and one which we have found equally as effectual, is to use the engrafter's wax, which is made in different ways. One mode is the following: Take four ounces of common resin, two of beeswax, and one of lard. Melt these together, and when they have become thoroughly incorporated, dip in strips of thin cloth, such as common sheeting, thin calico, &c. These when used may be torn into strips an inch or two wide, and are wound around the cleft and the scion in such a way as to make them "stay put."

We have also used another kind of cement, made of four parts of resin, two of beeswax, a sufficient quantity of fine whiting to give it consistency, and half a pint of linseed oil. By adding oil in larger or smaller quantities, you render it more or less soft, and easily worked by the heat of the hand. This may be placed around the graft in sufficient quantities to support it and to defend it from the weather. We have made a few trials of melted India rubber, which is very adhesive, and keeps out the wet and moisture, but have not had experience enough with it to say whether it is a good or bad application.—*Maine Far.*

Definition of a True Gentleman.—Whoever is honest, generous, courteous, virtuous and candid, is a true gentleman, whether learned or unlearned, rich or poor.—*Exch.*

EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTING.

The advantages of free admission of light, and free admission of air, to the growth of plants, are in a good degree obvious to persons of any experience in agriculture. So important are these influences to Indian corn, that an advantage is known to result from giving the widest space to rows running north and south. It has been suggested that planting corn and potatoes in alternate rows, or in alternations of two rows each, would give a greater aggregate product for a given extent of land, than if each crop were planted entirely by itself. Experiments relative to this point have been made in Massachusetts for a few years past, under the direction of the Plymouth County Agricul. Society, and the results so far, indicate considerable advantage in favor of the alternate planting.

Mr Nathan Whitman, who received for an experiment of this kind, made last season, a premium of $15, planted half an acre with corn alone; from this was harvested 42 43-75ths bushels; half an acre with potatoes; from this was harvested, 136 7-56 bushels; and half an acre in alternate rows of corn and potatoes; from this was harvested 22 50-75 bushels of corn and 79 40-56 bushels of potatoes.

In this experiment, there appears to be a gain in mixed planting, of ten bushels of corn to the acre, and twentysix bushels of potatoes. Some experiments reported to this Society in former years, we believe showed about the same results.—*Alb. Cult.*

SUCCESSFUL CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

It is a fact familiar to most farmers, that when the soil is heavy, newly cleared land is finely adapted to the raising of the common flat turnip; but that after a few years, this quality seems to disappear, owing chiefly, as is generally supposed, to the ravages of the turnip fly.

A farmer in the western part of this State, entirely obviates this difficulty, by a very simple expedient. His farm is a heavy fertile soil, and though well adapted to most farm crops, it appeared to be entirely unfitted to the turnip, like all others of a similar character. The successful mode he adopted, was as follows: After having plowed and harrowed his ground, and reduced it to a fine tilth, he spreads over the surface several inches of old straw, which is suffered to lie a few weeks. Just before sowing time, it is burned, the surface harrowed, the seed sown and brushed in. In this way, he uniformly obtains the finest crops. He ascribes his success to the destruction of the insects by fire; but whatever may be the cause, the practice is well worthy of trial by all possessing land of a similar character.—*Ibid.*

CHERRIES WITHOUT STONES.

The Parisian correspondent of the N. Y. "Courier des Etats Unis," mentions a new discovery of a way to produce cherries without stones. Early in the spring, before the sap is in full flow, a young bearing tree is divided in two down to the branching off of the roots, the pith carefully removed by a wooden spatula, the parts again united, and bound together by woollen cords, and potter's clay applied the whole length of the opening, for the purpose of excluding the air. The sap soon re-unites the severed parts, and in two years the tree will produce cherries of the best kind, and having in their centre, instead of the usual kernel, a thin, soft pellicle."

[If any one is inclined to test the above, we advise them to take a tree which is not *very* valuable.]

INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.

It is now about thirty years since Indian corn was recommended for fodder; but as yet there does not appear to be any established method of curing it for winter use. In our second volume, we published a communication from Mr Butler, in which he detailed a successful experiment of curing it by a wilting and sweating process. It will undoubtedly prove of great value to our farming interest, if this process could be brought into successful practical use. We therefore ask, how many of our farmers will undertake to grow a patch and test this method of curing? Select your ground, plow thoroughly, sow it broadcast with corn, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, harrowing it in well. After the corn has grown to the height of some three or four feet, mow it down, leaving it in the swath to wilt, turning the swath to dry it well, as in the management of hay; after it has become externally dry, wilted, and a little heated, put it up in large cocks or shocks, trampling it down well; then let it remain until it has sweated; after which open the shock and dry it thoroughly. It can then be put in shock again, to heat and sweat a second time, to make all sure; after which let it be thoroughly dried again, and taken to the barn. Three or more cuttings may be obtained in one season. If the curing succeeds, it will afford a bountiful supply of fodder, richer, and more relished by stock than hay. We give no time for effecting the cure; the principle being that after cutting, drying, and slightly wilting in the swath, it is to remain in the shock until it heats and thoroughly sweats—be it one day or many days—and then dried. Once wilting, sweating, and drying, may prove sufficient; but it will be best to try to wilt it a second time, being careful to dry it off before putting into the barn. —*N. Y. Far. and Mech.*

If not inclined to sow corn for curing, as recommended above, we would by all means advise farmers to prepare a patch of ground for corn broadcast, for the purpose of supplying a green bite for their stock in autumn, when pastures are poor.

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

The time for turning the furrows is upon you, and we hope you are all ready for action. There is one kind of plowing beginning to be much practiced in many places, called subsoil plowing. It is done with a plow made for the purpose, without a mould-board. This follows immediately behind the first plow, or the plow that turns the furrow, and cracks up the bottom without heaving out the dead earth. In this way you break up and render mellow the soil to a great depth, and in those places where there is a hard and almost impenetrable "pan," it is an excellent operation. In all soils we have no doubt it is a good operation, especially if you wish to plant a crop that has a tap-root, such as the carrot, or a crop that has a root that spreads abroad in every direction, above, below, and all round, like that of Indian corn. We wish those farmers who are able would obtain a subsoil plow, and give it a fair trial, carefully note the result, and let us know more about it. Actual practice is the only way to get at valuable facts, and *valuable facts* are the foundation of all agriculture.—*Maine Far.*

The best way to cook Eggs.—Break them into hot—not boiling—water, and let them remain till the yolk is sufficiently cooked—then put on butter, pepper and salt, and you have done your utmost with eggs.—*Prairie Farmer.*

OXEN vs. HORSES.

*An Essay on the Advantages to be derived from a more Extended Use of Oxen in the Husbandry of the United States.**

BY J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.

So deep is the conviction of the great saving which would be accomplished by individuals, (adding immensely, in the aggregate, to our national wealth,) by a *more extended use of oxen* in lieu of *horses*, in the general labors of husbandry, that the occasion is here embraced to present the views by which that conviction has been established.

That "a farming district may be judged of by its *working oxen*, as safely as by its barns or its cornfields," has been laid down as an axiom by a committee of farmers—working-men in the true sense of the word—of Massachusetts, at an exhibition where no premium was offered for *horses*, on the ground that "it was believed that the interest of the farmer is promoted by substituting the ox for the horse, *for most purposes*, as he is fed with less expense, is more patient of labor, and is more valuable when his service is ended." This declaration in favor of the ox for "*most purposes*," is at once explicit and broad, and might seem to settle the question; but there are considerations arising out of difference of soil and climate, which obviously demand a comparison of circumstances to see how far the system admits of general application, which is here proclaimed on the best authority to be expedient throughout New England: and this brings us at once to the most formidable objections to the use of oxen—their *alleged incapacity to withstand, when laboring, the heat of more southern latitudes*, and their *slowness of motion*.

As to New England, in addition to the evidence already quoted, we may give here the answer of the venerable Josiah Quincy, now President of the time-honored Harvard University, to a letter once addressed to him by the writer of this:—"Oxen," said he, "are used almost wholly for plow and team work in this quarter of the country. A single horse is usually kept by our farmers to go to mill and to church, and for the convenience of the family. Oxen certainly answer all purposes, except perhaps speed, and in this, on a *long journey*, they are considered as *quite equal to horses*. Our farmers are so satisfied with their utility and economy, that no argument would induce them to change."

Hence it is seen that no reasoning is necessary to recommend the ox to general use in all that portion of America.

In some parts of England they formerly had *ox races*, and it is said that some years ago an ox ran four miles, over the course at Lewis, for one hundred guineas, at the rate of fifteen miles the hour.

In an address by Dr. J. S. Bellinger, before the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, in 1821, he remarked—"In the lower districts of our State, they appear fully to appreciate the value of ox labor in heavy drafts. With those of us who have attempted the use of them, oxen appear fully calculated to answer the many purposes upon our farms to which we almost exclusively apply the more expensive, though nobler animal, the horse."

Time was when the horse was not considered "the nobler" of the two; else why the many cautions in Scripture in favor and in honor of the *ox*? —thou shalt not muzzle the *ox*—thy *ox* shall not labor on the Sabbath day—thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his maid—nor his *ox*.

The late James M. Garnett, of Virginia—honored be his name by all friends of American agriculture—stated in one of his addresses—"A gentleman of my acquaintance had a mixed team of horses, mules, and oxen—in each season his horses failed first, the mules next, although both were fed upon grain and hay; and the oxen, fed exclusively on hay and grass, *finished the work*. But to come down to the present time and nearer home, in Maryland, at the hottest season of the year and the most busy one with the planter, the same teams of oxen are worked, during the whole day, hauling very heavy loads of green tobacco for weeks together, and do well without any food but the grass of common pasturage on being turned out at night; whereas horses, working steadily in the same way, in wagons on the national road, consume twenty-five pounds of hay, and grain at the rate of four bushels of oats per day for five horses, or four-fifths of a bushel for each horse—or, what is considered equivalent, four bushels of corn in the *ear*—making of oats at the rate of two hundred and thirtytwo bushels for each horse for a year!"

In support of the adaptation of the ox to the road for heavy draft and long journeys, the last authority which it is deemed necessary to produce, is one of unquestionable validity: being no other than the testimony of the late Timothy Pickering. Being called on for his knowledge of the employment of ox-teams for the transportation of military stores during the Revolution, when he acted as Quartermaster General under General Washington, the following is extracted from an interesting reply, in which other views are embraced, connected with other aspects of the subject, to be presently considered:

"When in August, 1781, disappointed in the expected co-operation of a French fleet against the enemy in New York, the commander-in-chief decided on the expedition against the British army under Lord Cornwallis, in Virginia, I received his orders to provide for moving the troops destined for that service. The *ox*-teams effectually performed the transportation of baggage and stores to the points where they were relieved by water conveyances. From the head of Elk in Maryland (16 miles eastward of the Susquehanna) to James river, in Virginia, near three hundred miles, the ox-teams (without loads) travelled expeditiously. The heavy artillery, shot, shells, &c., brought from the head of Elk by water, were landed on the shore of James' river, I think at or near Jamestown, whence they were transported by the ox-teams to our camp before Yorktown, a distance, I believe, of about fourteen miles. In the performance of this service, those teams were of essential importance.

"I always understood that the great transportation of provision and stores from Massachusetts and Connecticut to the troops on Hudson's river, was almost wholly performed by *ox*-teams during the war.

"Just at the close of the war, in the summer of 1783, I recollect being at the house of an agricultural gentleman of Princeton, in New Jersey, where Congress was then sitting, and that Charles Thomson, the Secretary, was present. One of Arthur Young's Agricultural Tours in England lay on the table, and gave rise to a conversation on the use of oxen for the draft, particularly when geared with collars, hames, and traces, like horses; and Mr Thomson related the following fact:—Travelling in that part of Chester county in Pennsylvania, which lay between Lancaster, in that State, and Newport on Christiana creek, Mr Thomson fell in with a team of a novel character in that country, being composed of one pair of horses and one pair of oxen, *the latter accoutred with harness like horses, only with the collars turned upside down*. His curiosity being excited, he stopped and made some inquiries, and received from the driver an account as follows: that he and a neighbor, each having a horse-team and wagon, had entered into a contract to transport a quantity of flour, (I think in a given time,) to Newport; that in the midst of the work, one or two of his horses failed, (fell sick or died,) and he was not in circumstances conveniently to procure others; but he had a pair of oxen, and he concluded to try whether they would supply the place of his horses; that he made the experiment and succeeded. He told Mr Thomson that the oxen were more useful to him than horses; for after some fall rains, when the roads had become miry, he continued to carry his full complement of barrels of flour, while his neighbor's horse-team, frequently getting fast stuck in a slough, compelled him to lessen his loads. But, he added, in returning from Newport with their wagons *empty*, his neighbor had the advantage in *speed*, although none in the actual performance of the contract."

For the speed of an ox-team in the plow, we might rely on the numerous certificates of committees for the last twenty years, in which our agricultural annals abound, from Boston in the north, to Baltimore, at least, going south. These testify, in innumerable cases, to their plowing five or six inches deep, an eighth of an acre thoroughly well, at the rate of an acre in five hours. Making the most liberal allowance, however, for the favorable circumstances under which the work has been done at this rate, and it may still be safely assumed that a yoke of oxen, *well trained*, will turn over more than an acre of strong land in eight hours.

All that we have contended for is more than confirmed by the following testimony taken from a very interesting letter from Gov. Hill, of New Hampshire, dated 7th Dec. 1843. He says: "My own experience in this matter is quite recent, and of course limited. I have at this time cattle of my own raising, which, having been *taught to step quick*, and having worked in the same team with horses, will, side by side, travel as fast and plow as much in a day as the same number of horses. A pair of these oxen will turn over with a plow that carries twelve inches of the last year's corn or potato ground, or easy stubble land, from one and a half to two acres in a day, working eight hours, four in the forenoon and four in the afternoon. Oxen well fed with hay and a portion of Indian corn or meal, will, in the heat of summer, stand it to work daily from eight to ten hours."

A writer in the Memoirs of the Mass. Agricul. Society, speaking to a community who neither could nor would be deceived in a matter so well understood by, and so deeply interesting to them, says—"The principal argument of the advocates for the cultivation by horses in Maryland, seems to be the superior speed of the horse. Now this must proceed from an *imperfect training of the cattle*. With us, cattle will plow an acre of ground *much better*, and in as short a time, as a pair of horses would do it, unless they can be made to trot in the plow: so they will get in a ton of hay in as short a time." Here we are well persuaded the sagacious writer hits the nail on the head, when he suggests that the objection on the score of speed

*Abridged from Mr Skinner's edition of the "Cattle Doctor."

must arise from an "*imperfect training* of the cattle." He must possess an imperfect knowledge of the difference between the habits of the New England and the Southern plowman, who is not prepared to admit that in nothing is that difference greater than in their treatment of all their cattle, and more especially their *oxen*. In this very difference, in fact, is to be found the solution of the question, and this brings us to the point for making the suggestions we propose on the *breed, gearing, training, and general treatment of the ox.*

[Concluded in our next.]

PEAT AND SWAMP MUCK.

Dr. Jackson, in his final Report on the Geology, &c. of New Hampshire, thus states the difference between these two substances:

"*Peat* is partially decomposed or disorganized vegetable matter, arising mostly from the decomposition of sphagneous mosses, dead leaves, and the trunks of trees. The mosses give origin to the principal part of it, and then partially decayed stems bind the peat together, so that it is kept whole in the process of drying it for fuel. It grows so long as the bog is kept moist enough for the mosses to flourish; for as their stems grow, their roots decay, and add continually new matter to the bog. Peat is, in its natural state, generally acid, and requires an admixture of basic matters before it will serve for manure or for cultivation.',

"*Swamp muck* is partially decomposed vegetable matter, resembling peat, but differing from it as to origin and texture, it having resulted mostly from the disorganization and decay of leaves and trunks of dead trees. It is not fibrous, and is more charged with earthy matter than peat, and it yields more soluble matter to alkalies. It generally contains from 60 to 80 per cent. of vegetable matter, and is valuable in making compost manure."

We annex from the Report, two of Dr. Jackson's analyses of peat, and two of swamp muck:

Analysis of Swamp Muck from Mr Patten's Farm, Bedford, N. H.—No. 1.

Chemical analysis of 100 grains yielded—

Vegetable matter,	93.0
Insoluble silicates,	3.6
Peroxide iron,	0.8
Alumina,	0.6
Lime,	1.0
Potash, salts and loss,	1.0
	100.0

Analysis of Muck No. 2, from do.

Chemical analysis of 100 grains yielded—

Water,	5.8
Vegetable matter,	89.6
Insoluble silicates,	1 8
Peroxide iron,	0.8
Alumina,	1.0
Lime,	0.6
Potash, salts and loss,	0.4
	100.0

Analysis of Peat from the Shakers, Canterbury.

100 grains of the thoroughly dried peat contain—

Vegetable matter,	93.8
Mineral matter,	6.2
	100.0

The mineral matter consists of—

Insoluble silicates,	3.9
Sulphate, phosphate, and carbonate of lime,	1.2
Alumina and peroxide of iron,	1.1
	6.2

No. 2.—Analysis of Peat from Shakers, Canterbury; color, dark brown.

Chemical analysis of 100 grains yielded—

Water,	13.7
Vegetable matter,	62.9
Insoluble silicates,	20.6
Peroxide iron,	1.3
Lime,	0.7
Loss,	0.8
	100.0

HOW TO RAISE TURKEYS.

We believe it is common among farmers to say that a turkey's head costs twice as much as its body is worth when fattened. This we do not believe to be true, if he is properly managed; but on the contrary, we believe that nothing can be raised and turned to so great a profit. But turkeys must have care—especially when young; but this care will not entrench on the business of the farmer, as it may be done by females or the young in the family.

Before giving our rules to be observed in raising turkeys, let us draw a comparison. There are but few farmers who cannot raise 100 turkeys—this number will weigh, in December, when fattened, upon an average, seven and a half pounds each, full dressed. We say *full dressed*, for it is the practice in some places to divest the turkey of nothing but its head and feathers, and then take it to market—a practice as uncivilized as it is disgusting. These hundred turkeys, then, will weigh 750 lbs., which in market are equal to 1500 lbs. of pork. [The writer refers particularly to New Jersey: all his statements will not apply to New England.] But if the male turkeys are kept until February or March, they will not only increase in weight, twice the amount of their feed, but the price in market will be much higher.

We will now give the rules to be observed in raising and fattening them, founded wholly on our experience. Turkeys intended for breeders, must be kept well during the winter. If got in good condition in December, it takes but little feed to keep them so. Their nests for laying must be made with hay or oat straw, under cover, and be well protected from the weather, and from vermin. When incubation commences, the turkey must not be disturbed, and if she does not come from her nest for food and water, she must have these placed by her. When the young turkeys are hatched, they may be allowed to remain one day on the nest, or if removed, let them be sheltered in a warm place, and have a plenty of straw to sit upon, for they are now extremely liable to take cold. The second day, feed them with curds, or warm clabbered milk, mixed with a little Indian or barley meal. They must be kept up and fed in this way for two or three days, and longer if the weather should be cold or rainy, but as soon as a warm and pleasant day comes, let them out at nine or ten o'clock, and shut them up at four—and this practice must be followed for five or six weeks, and on no account let them get wet.

At the age of six or eight weeks, the turkey is more hardy, but still should not be exposed to rains or the damp nights, for a few weeks longer. If the farmer has a plot of grass, let him enclose a yard with a high fence, and crop the wings of the old turkeys, and continue to feed the young with clabbered milk, and whatever else comes from the kitchen, such as broken bread, potatoes, and the like. If he has a clover field, as soon as it is mown, let them run on it, and they will live on youn clover. And as soon as the crops are off the ground, say in August or September, let them range on the farm; but see to it that they come to their roosting place at night, and have water.

In December, the turkeys will be fit to fatten, and for this purpose select as many as you please, and shut them up; then take to the mill a few bushels of Indian corn, in the *ear*, and have it ground; then boil potatoes, and mix the meal with scalding water and potatoes in a tub—say in the proportion of one bushel of potatoes to one peck or more of meal, and stir them well together, then let it cool, but give it to the turkeys as warm as they will bear it, and as much as they will eat, and in two weeks and a half, they will be fat enough for market, and for an alderman's dinner.

We do not take this from books, but from several years' experience. We kept an exact account of the expense of raising and fattening a flock, and at the rate of ten cents a pound, full dressed, we received for them $72, while their cost, exclusive of sour milk, was less than $10.—*New Jersey Jour.*

[The writer of the following, which we copy from the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, is the gentleman from whom the popular "Brown corn" takes its name:]

SELECTING SEED CORN.

To the Editor—It is a general complaint among farmers, that their corn degenerates and grows later—the same kind of seed that once was forward, and would ripen early, having hardly time, in the best corn seasons, to ripen. The reason, I think, is obvious. It is an injudicious practice in selecting seed. Farmers in general select the *largest* ears, that grow on the *largest* stalks, and that have the most rows on the ear. Selecting seed in this way will make the *stalk grow larger*, and of course later.

The object for which I have written this article is, to give directions how to select seed corn. The best evidence that I can give of my skill in selecting seed corn, is, that I have planted the same kind of seed for *twentyeight years*, and have *increased the size of the kernel one-half, without increasing the size of the cob*, and its growth has not been made any later. Selecting ears that are perfectly ripe and have a small cob, without a large butt-end, will keep the corn from growing later. When I select my seed corn, I am careful to pick ears the kernel of which is large and bright, having a small cob, and but eight rows—and as much as possible of a uniform bigness from butt-end to tip. I never pick ears from overgrown stalks, nor ears that have a large butt-end, nor ten and twelve-rowed ears. Such will grow where there is an abundant growth, even if all planted are eight-rowed.

Yours, with much esteem,

JOHN BROWN, 2d.

Moultonborough, Feb. 10, 1845.

To prevent the attack of the gooseberry caterpillar, sprinkle soot over the plants when they are beginning to open their leaf-buds. This is said to be always successful.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, April 23, 1845.

FORCING FRUIT TREES BY RINGING.

Mr Breck—I wish to learn if the practice of ringing fruit trees, to secure early or premature bearing, is approved of by horticulturists;—also, if there is any hazard attending it;—the proper time and mode of doing it, and any other information concerning it that may be of service to An Inexperienced Fruit Grower.

☞The practice of forcing trees by "ringing," though sometimes resorted to for the purpose of learning the sort or quality of fruit earlier than could be done in the natural process, is not, so far as we are aware, much practiced by horticulturists; and that there is "*hazard*" in it, we know from experience. The same object is attained and by a safer method, by grafting on dwarf stocks—as the pear on the quince, the apple on the paradise stock, &c. Though we cannot recommend the practice of ringing, we copy, for the information of our correspondent, the following remarks on the subject, from Dr. Thacher's Orchardist:

Method of forcing fruit trees to blossom and bear fruit.

'With a sharp knife cut a ring round the limb, or small branch which you wish should bear, near the stem or large bough, where it is joined; let this ring or cut penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from this cut, make a second like the first, encircling the branch like a ring a quarter of an inch broad between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts must be removed clean down to the wood; even the fine inner bark, which lies immediately upon the wood, must be scraped away, until the bare naked wood appears white and smooth, so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark. This barking or girdling, must be made at the precise time when, in all nature, the buds are strongly swelling, or about breaking out into blossoms. In the same year a callous is formed at the edge of the ring, on both sides, and the connexion of the bark is again restored, without any detriment to the tree or the branch operated upon. By this simple operation, the following advantages will be obtained: 1. Every young tree, of which you do not know the sort, is compelled to show its fruit, and decide soonor whether it may remain in its present state, or requires to be grafted. 2. You may thereby, with certainty get fruit of a good sort, and reject the more ordinary. The branches so operated upon, are hung full of fruit, while others that are not ringed, often have none or very little on them. This effect is explained from the theory of the motion of the sap. As this ascends in the wood and descends in the bark, the above operation will not prevent the sap rising into the upper part of this branch; but it will prevent its descending below this cup, by which means it will be retained in and distributed through the upper part of the branch in a greater portion than it could otherwise be, and the branch and fruit will both increase in size much more than those that are not thus treated. The twisting of a wire or tying a strong thread round a branch has been often recommended as a means of making it bear fruit. In this case, as in ringing the bark, the descent of the sap in the bark must be impeded above the ligature, and more nutritive matter is consequently retained, and applied to the expanding parts. The wire or ligature may remain in the bark. Mr. Knight's theory on the motion of sap in trees, is "that the sap is absorbed from the soil by the bark of the roots, and carried upward by the alburnum of the root, trunk and branches; that it passes through the central vessels into the succulent matter of the annual shoots, the leaf-stalk and leaf; and that it is returned to the bark through certain vessels of the leaf-stalk, and descending through the bark, contributes to the process of forming the wood. A writer in the American Farmer, says he tried the experiment of ringing some apple, peach, pear and quince trees on small limbs, say from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter. The result was, the apples, peaches and pears were double the size on those branches than on any other part of the trees: in the quinces there was no difference. One peach, the Heath, measured on a ringed limb, in circumference, 11 1-4 inches round, and 11 3-4 inches round the ends, and weighed 15 ounces. The limbs above the ring have grown much larger than below it. If the ring be made so wide that the bark cannot unite the same season, the branch will perish."

HINTS IN REGARD TO PLANTING PEAS.

Instead of forming rows of tall growing peas close together, it is recommended to have but one row, and then leave a bed ten to twelve feet wide, for onions, carrots, or any crops which do not grow tall.

The advantages of this arrangement are, that the plants will not be drawn up so much; the vines will be stronger, will flower much nearer the ground, and the peas can be gathered in wet weather without wetting you so much as is done in picking between close rows.

But instead of sowing peas in straight rows, if you will form the ground into circles of three feet diameter, with a space of two feet between each circle, in a row thirty feet long you will have six circles of peas, each nine feet—in all, fifiyfour feet of peas, instead of thirty on the same extent of ground. For the very tall sorts, circles of four feet diameter will be better. If more than one row of circles is wanted, leave a bed ten or twelve feet wide between it and another.

SPARE THE SNAKES!

There seems to be an inherent propensity in most of the descendants of father Adam, to wage indiscriminate war against snakes—the most harmless alike with the most venomous, falling victims to their inate antipathy for the species—which antipathy is, perhaps, traceable to the circumstance that it was a serpent, or something (we wont say *what*) in the *form* of a serpent, that tempted, and too successfully, our primal mother, and, (as we are taught to believe,) "brought death into the world, and all our woes." However this may be, it would seem by the following, which we copy from the Maine Cultivator, that *self-interest*, if no higher motive, should induce us who till the earth, to forego the indulgence of our snake-killing propensity:

"Snakes.—Those who are in the habit of destroying *snakes*, should bear in mind the fact that they are very early risers, and, withal, very industrious reptiles. They are generally abroad before daybreak, in the vernal and summer months, picking up, with wonderful adroitness, the numerous insectivorous depredators which infest the fields and gardens. The *corn worm* is with them a favorite morsel, and so is the *striped bug*, so destructive to plants and vines."

☞The American Farmer copies Dr. Jackson's valuable lecture, (which appeared originally in, and should have been credited to, *this paper,*) and in a notice of it says: "Dr. Jackson's plan for reclaiming bogs and peat lands, is worthy of all attention, and we commend his essay to the careful perusal and study of all farmers who are not too wise to learn."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, April 19, 1845.

From M. P. Wilder, President of the Society, fine specimens of the magnificent Roses, La Reine and Solfataire—the first flowers of these new varieties exhibited at the hall. La Reine fully answers the description, and the other variety is very fine.

Samuel Walker exhibited a superb seedling Pansy, (Viola grandiflora)—the finest bloom we have ever seen. It measured 2 1-4 inches by 2 1-2; good shape; very rich purple, almost black, with a fine yellow marked centre. It was grown from seed of his own raising. He has named it "Sophia Helen Walker."

J. BRECK, *Chm'n Flower Com.*

WILD TURKEY.

Col. Jaques, of the Ten Hills Farm, shew us, last week, a wild cock-turkey from Michigan, which he has procured for the purpose of crossing with and improving our common breed. This western gentleman-turkey carries with him two recommendations that all must acknowledge, viz: great size and great beauty—his feathers being of changeable and gorgeous colors,—and, no doubt, under the skilful management of the Colonel, he will be of service to his country, in exalting the character of turkeys in this section of "Yankeedoodledom."

If he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor of his species, what gratitude—what praise will *he* be entitled to, who shall increase the weight, and add to the beauty of our turkeys!

For the Hair.—If your hair is inclined to come out, and you would like to prevent it, instead of purchasing the costly (and often *nasty*) nostrums—almost universally sheer *humbugs*—advertised in the papers,—instead of throwing away your money for this stuff, take a pint bottle to the apothecary's, get it filled about two-thirds full of *Castor oil*, and the other third, or nearly, fill with uncolored New England rum; scent with six or eight cents worth of oil of Bergamot, or whatever perfume you prefer; apply to the roots of the hair once a day, shaking the mixture well previously. The writer has tried this application, and having been benefited by it, recommends it to others—and only asks in return for this kindness, that some one will communicate through the Farmer for his benefit, a *certain* cure for that most vexatious of all human aches, the *tooth-ache*.—Z.

☞We take pleasure in advertising, gratis, that the editor of the Courier has for sale 200 white and red currant bushes, the result of his own "geoponics." Who would not like to have in his garden a few of these bushes, to remind him of the veteran of the press?—*Boston Post.*

☞"We take pleasure in advertising" the above upon the same terms of the Post.

☞Ladies, and all lovers of flowers, will find a rich assortment to select from, by calling at the office of this paper, or sending for a Catalogue, which is furnished gratis. Some new and superb varieties of Dahlias, Roses, &c., imported this season, designated in the catalogue, are especially commended to the attention of those who take an interest in the productions of Flora.

☞We are indebted to Hon. Daniel Webster for copies of Mr Ellsworth's valuable Report, for distribution.

Half a million of eggs are consumed every month in New York city. The customers of the Astor House alone, it is stated, break the shells of 7,500 every week!

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending April 20.

April, 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	14	40	56	48	N.
Tuesday,	15	35	60	47	N. W.
Wednesday,	16	38	52	39	E.
Thursday,	17	36	36	30	E.
Friday,	18	38	41	40	E.
Saturday,	19	38	49	39	E.
Sunday,	20	39	41	37	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 21, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 580 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 350 Sheep and 2250 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—Last week's prices were not sustained, and we reduce our quotations. A few Extra $6,00. First quality, $5.50 a 5,75. Second quality, $5,25 a 5,50. Third quality, $4 50 a 4,75. We noticed a beautiful yoke of Cattle owned by Mr. Fuller, of Munson, price not transpired.

Working Oxen.—Sales $65, $75, and $88.

Sheep.—A lot sheared $2,25, a lot not sheared $4,75 a 5,00.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-2 a 4 5-8 for sows, 5 1-2 a 5 5 8 for barrows. Old Hogs, selected, 5 1-4 a 5 1-2. At retail, 5 1-2 and 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The arrivals of Corn during the week have been quite large, being over 100 000 bushels, which, added to a previous overstocked market, has caused a good deal of dulness, and some decline in prices.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 00—Southern, round yellow, 53 a 54—Southern flat yellow, 50 a 51—do. do. white 47 a 00—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 73 a 75—do. Southern, 70 a 73—Oats, Southern, 26 a 28 — Northern do. 32 to 33—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 32 a 33—Bran, 22 a 24.

FLOUR. The principal operations during the week past have been for Genesee, which has been freely taken by the trade at $4 87 1-2 pr. brl. for good common brands, and extra and fancy do. $4 94 a 5 12 pr. brl.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 75 a 4 87—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 75 — Fredericksburg, low Pd new $4 75 a 4 87—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 4 87—Georgetown, $4 75 a 5 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 87 a 4 94— do fancy brands $5 00 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 50 a 3 62—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. The market continues to sustain the prices previously reported, with a fair and steady demand.

Beef—Meas 4 1 10 new bbl. $10 00 a 10 50—Navy—$0 00 a 9 50.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 25—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $16 00 a 16 50—do Clear $00 00 a 15 00 do. Mess, $14 00 a 14 50—do Prime $11 50 a 12 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8¼ a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8¼— Hams, Boston, 0 a 9½—Southern and Western, 0 a 9½—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 5 a 7—do new milk, 7¼ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There have been but few transactions in this article the past week. Prices remain about the same.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 48 c.—American full blood, do 40 a 42—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 38—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 36 -1-4 and common do 32 a 35 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 38 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 33 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 30—No. 3 do do do 14 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 13 a 14 ; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 13 to 18 per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13.

EGGS, 12 to 14.

EXOTIC, NURSERY, AND HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

Flushing, L. I., near New York.

The subscribers having established a Nursery with the above title, with the determination of conducting it in the very *best* manner in all its departments, offer for sale, *at reasonable prices*, a *select* variety of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Hardy Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Grape Vines of all the best kinds, superior Strawberries, Fastolff Raspberry, Gooseberries, &c.

BULBS AD TUBERS, SUPERB CARNATIONS, DAHLIAS, &c.

And a most extensive and choice collection of

GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,

Embracing every thing *new* and *beautiful* in that department, personally selected in Europe during the past summer, of

ROSES AND CAMELLIAS.

We have a very choice collection of the former, full 1000 varieties, and of the latter nearly 300, all in fine order.

Catalogues of the above will be sent gratis to all applicants, *post paid*, and every order promptly executed. From unknown correspondents, a remittance, draft, or satisfactory reference expected. VALK & CO.

April 16. 3w.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen., on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen Spruce Poles, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 Spruce Poles, 10 to 30 feet in length; Cedar Posts, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

APPLE TREES

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have on hand a fine assortment of *APPLE TREES*, among which are Baldwins—R. Island Greenings—R. Russeting—Red Streak, fine winter—Niack Pippin, (August)—Monmouth Pippin, winter—Fannulette, fine large fall—Pennock's Red, fine winter—River Apple, early—Early Harvest—Golden Rennett—Wine, very large and fine—Yellow Bellflower—Bleinham Orange—Newton Pippin—Early Sapson—Porter—Williams's Early—Danvers Winter Sweet—Sweet Bough—Early Sweet—Hubbardston Nonsuch—Orange Pippin, (Oct. to Jan.)

FRUIT TREES.

Messrs. S. & G. HYDE, Nurserymen, near Newton Corner, have for sale an assortment of *FRUIT TREES*, of every description, which they offer to the public at reasonable prices.—Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention. Newton Corner, March 31.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who has a practical knowledge of Gardening, in all its branches, and who has filled the situation of foreman in one of the best places in New England, for the past two years, wishes a situation in a public or private establishment. Can furnish good reference. A line addressed to J. S., and left at the N. E. Farmer Office will receive attention.

March 25.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York, or at their factory on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, or by letter, post paid addressed "To the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York," or from the several agents of the Company in the country who advertise it for sale, or an order sent by any captain of a vessel can obtain it.

Terms cash on delivery—For one barrel, $2; two barrels, $3 50; three barrels, $5; four barrels and up to six, at $1 67 each; seven barrels at $1 50 is $10 50; and at the rate of $1 50 per barrel forany greater quantity, free of cartage and other expenses.

The subscribers are appointed agents for selling Poudrette and all orders directed to them will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, March 26 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTED.

A situation by a Gardener, who can produce the best of reference. Apply at this office.

April 9.

KENRICK'S NURSERIES

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse, Plants, &c. &c.

The new descriptive Catalogue of Fruits will be sent gratis to all who apply.

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Nectarine trees, a great variety of all superior kinds;—Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Franconia and other Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. &c.

Ornamental Trees of the most beautiful hardy kinds, including Limes or Lindens, Sycamores—Tyrolor Scotch Larch, Silver Leaved Abele, Horse Chesnuts, Elms, Weeping Willows, Magnolia or Umbrella tree, Tulip tree Laburnum, Mountain Ash, Purple Beach and Evergreen trees, &c. &c. Shrubs, Everblooming Roses, Pæonies, Dahlias, &c. Also Cactuses, Verbennas, and other most showy Green House Plants.

10,000 Peach Trees, the most superior proved kinds.

1,000 Black Hamburg, and other superior varieties of Grape Vines, in pots from single eyes.

Written orders addressed by mail to the subscriber will be promptly executed, and Trees and Plants will be well packed in mats and moss, when ordered for distant places, and delivered at the depot or shipped in Boston, without charge for transportation to the city. Left with Samuel Walker, Horticultural Seed Store School Street, or with Messrs. Breck & Co., Prouty & Co., and Hovey & Co. in Boston, shall receive the same prompt attention

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 3, 1845. e.p.9w.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE,

A FARM, pleasantly situated on the Worcester Turnpike, two miles from the Punch Bowl Village, containing 72 acres Mowing, Tillage, Pasture and Wood Land. The Farm is well fenced, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. Upon it is a good Farm House with out buildings attached, including a small Green House, a large Barn, Stable, Sheds, &c. &c., with an excellent Kitchen Garden. The estate will be sold as it now is, or the Dwelling House and outbuildings attached, with the garden and 10 acres of Land, which is separated from the rest of the Farm, by the Turnpike, will be sold seperate.

The stock and implements will be sold by valuation if desired.

Apply to Charles Wade & Son, 86 State street, or John Clark & Son, 108 Court street.

April 4.

New Flower Seeds.

The subscribers have received by the steamer Cambria an additional supply of choice Flower Seeds, containing many new and rare varieties, enumerated in our Catalogue for 1845, which our customers and friends are invited to examine.

They may be had on application at the Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market st. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NURSERY.

H. Vandine informs the public, that he has for sale, a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from three to six years old, Shrubs, &c. &c.

Cambridgeport, Windsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Boston.

March 18, 1845. 2m.

SPLENDID ROSES.

Joseph Breck & Co., have for sale strong Plants of the new and beautiful Perpetual Rose, La Reine, and Cloth of Gold Noisette, at 84 each; Solfataire, $2; New Village Maid, beautiful stripe, $1; Madame Hardy, elegant white damask, $1,—with a great variety of other new and rare Roses. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 26, 1845.

"NORTHERN SPY" APPLE.

For sale a few Trees of this very superior winter Apple.

April 23. J. BRECK & CO.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

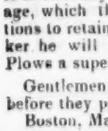
His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

COLUMBIA STREET.



SAMUEL POND, *Nurseryman, Cambridgeport, Mass.*, has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS AND VINES. Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Pear Stocks, Apple Stocks, Plum do, Cherry do. &c. Also, 500 Pears and Plums of extraordinary size, many of them have borne fruit.

Trees of an extraordinary size always on hand, and will be delivered to any part of the city FREE OF EXPENSE.

Orders left at the Nursery, will be promptly attended to, and carefully packed to go with safety to any part of the country.

March 11, 1845.

SCIONS FOR GRAFTING

The subscribers are prepared to furnish Scions of Apples, Pears, Plums and Cherries of almost any varieties provided a few days no ice is given. They have on hand the following Apple Scions:—

Baldwin, R. Russetting, Greening, Spitzenburg, Porter, Old Nonsuch, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Red Astrachan, Butterfield (a beautiful winter,) Newton Pippin, Yellow Bell Flower, Gardener Sweet, Blanchard's Winter (new and fine,) Adams' Winter (new and fine,) Striped Sweet fine-Fall,) Scraper (very fine large Fall variety) Fameuse, Jewett's Fine Red, Lyscom, Porter, Corse's Favorite, Lecister Sweet, (very best winter) Maiden's Blush, Danvers Winter Sweet, Ram's Horn, Peck's Pleasant, Pennock's Red, Wine, with other fine sorts Price for Apples 25 cents per dozen, or $1,50 per hundred

Pears, Plums and Cherries, 50 cents per dozen; extra fine charged for rare varieties.

A liberal discount made when 500 or more is taken.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 12, 1845.

WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EARLY PEAS! EARLY PEAS!!

The finest assortment of EARLY PEAS ever offered for sale, have just been received by the subscribers, who can confidently recommend them as being superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market. The following are some of the varieties, viz:

Prince Albert Peas,	Cedo Nulli,
Smith's Early do.	Hill's Early, &c. &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 N. Market St.

Feb. 18, 1845.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self-acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside, this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, a the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

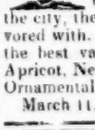
The sub oil low is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth"

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have for sale a large assortment of choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees, which they offer to the public at reasonable rates; as they are agents for many of the best nurseries and gardens in the vicinity of the city, they can execute any order that they may be favored with. From their own nurseries they can furnish the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Grape, Gooseberry, Currant, &c. Also, Ornamental Plants of every description.

March 11, 1845.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.